

THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 29TH, 1900.

NUMBER 22

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Capital £ 1,500,000
Capital paid up 750,000
Reserve fund 600,000

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10, Rua da Alfandega

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Established in Hamburg on 16th December,
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in Berlin and the «Norddeutsche Bank in Ham-
burg, Hamburg.

Capital . . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH-OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.
(Caixa 168.)Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos
(Caixa 520.) (Caixa 165.)

Draws on:

Germany Direction der Disconto
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Norddeutsche Bank in
Hamburg, Hamburg;
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Söhne, Frankfurta M.

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Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks,
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BANK, LIMITED.

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halevy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 21, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 17th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital £ 1,500,000
Remained do 900,000
Reserve fund 1,000,000

BRANCHES:

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Capital £ 1,000,000
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Reserve fund 340,000

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BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO
BRAZIL

Realized Capital . . . Rs. 101,243,800\$00

N. B. This capital to be
reduced to Rs. 100,000,000\$ in accordance with
the Government's Decree of 8th May 1897.

Reserve Fund Rs. 17,480,078\$736

Profits in suspense Rs. 11,156,739\$835

on 30th April 1900.

OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

9, Rua da Alfandega.

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From To-Day, London, April 26.

THE MISUNDERSTANDINGS OF
WAR.

BY A BRITISH OFFICER.

Now that the war seems to be drawing to a close, and the fighting from day to day is so one-sided as to be almost uninteresting, one is tempted to turn to some of the incidents which seemed to be of minor importance at the time, and scarcely worth breaking the narrative to notice.

Ever since the war commenced there has been a series of allegations of cruelty, perfidy, and breaches of the customs of civilised war on the part of the Boers.

Not only does my position in life as a subject and a servant of Her Majesty naturally inspire me to side with the popular view against the enemies of my country, but my previous service in South Africa would scarcely warrant my being more partial to the Boers than to my own countrymen. We soldiers, however, by years of training have learned to keep our heads cool and our eyes clear in what are, to the rest of the world, moments of excitement. As we have nothing to gain by exaggeration and no public to cater for, our words should have more weight than those of civilian writers who see war for the first time, those who never see it at close quarters, and those who receive all the barest official information from the Tommies who either exaggerate for playfulness, or who are not accustomed to weigh their words carefully.

I have nothing to gain one way or the other, and that being so, I may safely tell the unvarnished truth, which is likely to be as unpopular on this subject as on all others. It is not my wish to morally white-wash the Boer with mere words of praise, but I think I am in a position to account for a good many things in a way which, when I have given scientific reasons, may satisfy my readers.

The first of these breaches of the customs of war occurred, or was supposed to have occurred, at the battle of Glencoe, the first struggle of the war. The allegation was that when Talana Hill was captured by the Dublin Fusiliers and the Rifles, the Boers retired carrying white flags over their shoulders, and thus saved themselves from destruction by our rifles and guns. I have made careful inquiries from officers—senior officers—who were present, and whom I know to be cool soldiers likely to observe correctly. One of these assured me, and the others tell a similar story, that he was one of the first to reach the top of the hill, and was well placed for observation. He found the bulk of the Boer army in full retreat at a distance of about fifteen hundred yards, but a smaller number of men, who had been left to hold the hill to the last, and cover the retreat, were much closer, and also in full retreat. They had left behind them in their hurried flight a field hospital, and to this rode a Boer coming from the main body and holding a white flag. He carried a letter to the English general asking for an armistice to enable them to bury the dead, and carry off the wounded. No doubt the stage of the fight at which such a request could be granted had not yet arrived, but by no stretch of prejudice could it be termed treacherous, or a misuse of the white flag; nor should it in any way have prevented our guns firing on the retreating army. That they did not fire is true, but that was due to a false view of humanity on the part of the officer in command. I have been assured by all of whom I have inquired that no other flag was raised, and that it was practically impossible for one to be put up unnoticed by them.

It was repeatedly stated after the battle of Glencoe that the Boer artillery had fired on our ambulances, and that one of them had even been overturned by a shell. It is undoubtedly true that a number of shells went close to the ambulances, and I believe that one was really struck, but there is no reason to believe that they were deliberately aimed at. I had myself occasion to go to the ambulances during the fight, and found them placed directly in front of a hill on which was a naval gun; the field batteries were at that time in action a short distance in advance, so that the ambulances were between the two, and not very far from either. It is reasonable to suppose that the Boer artillery should submit without replying to our shell fire, because we chose to select so improper a place for the wounded? They certainly could not have fired at the guns without many shots falling very close to the ambulances. I have heard since—but I cannot vouch for its accuracy—that the position in front of the naval gun was selected by a staff officer contrary to the opinion of the medical officer in charge. After the Irish Brigade had been ordered to retire, the ambulances advanced over the ground on which it had been fought, and was covered with dead and wounded men. A considerable body of men had, however, not heard the order to retire, and fighting doggedly on held the ground for three hours after the general retirement, in spite of being nearly surrounded by the Boers. The ambulances came quite close to these men, and again received some of the fire meant for others. The Boers protested angrily at the time to some of the officers who had been made prisoners against the firing being kept up when the ambulances were on the field, and the wounded were being collected. The brave men who had so stubbornly resisted had nothing to do with the ambulances, and were not even aware that they had come up behind them, so that on this occasion it was impossible to blame either side. I may add that this is the only foundation for the statement which once appeared that men of an Irish regiment had taken refuge behind an ambulance.

After the attack on Vaal Krantz much the same statements were made on that occasion. I was a personal witness to the occurrence. A narrow defile led down the hill towards Potgieter's Drift, and along this the ambulances cautiously advanced. Once started in the stream of wagons no return was possible, and they had to move on and take their places in an inextricable jumble below. A brigade of infantry was bivouacking in a fold of the ground between two hills on the right; a corps of mounted Colonials and a cavalry regiment were on the left, and half the transport of the column was gathered together in front. Such a position invited shell fire, and the presence of the ambulances, so far from garrisoning against it, might reasonably be complained of as contrary to the usages of war. Ambulances have no right to come within the field of fire; I believe, but I am not certain, that three miles is the limit. The enemy, fortunately, could not see the bulk of the troops, and had no idea of the damage that was in their power to inflict, and only a few shells were thrown; the wagons and mounted men crowding up then under the lee of the hill escaped observation, and the shelling ceased. Had a number of guns been trained on this spot, it is impossible to estimate the loss that might have been inflicted on us; the wagons could not have retreated through the crowded defile; the ambulances would have been broken up, and I suppose there would have been loud denunciation of the barbarous Boer.

The latest outcry is that the Boers have been using poisoned bullets, and there certainly was some color for the statement. In the Boer trenches round Colenso a quantity of ammunition was found covered with some greasy green substance, and pots of the same liquid were also discovered ready for use. Being green and greasy, it was of course thought to be verdigris, and as no one knew for what purpose it was used, it must, of course, be to poison the English; this was the culminating point of Boer savagery; after this no quarter; the Boers must be wiped out. The Colonials led the cry and the papers teemed with abuse. It has doubtless been telegraphed to England in a thousand forms, and will tend to embitter race hatred to the utmost. What are the facts? No soldier has suffered from a poisoned wound, and, as a matter of fact, whatever the substance may be, it is not poison. I saw a doctor rub some of it into a cut in his arm—a somewhat dangerous experiment, it must be admitted—and it proved perfectly innocuous. It is probably used to counteract the corroding effect of smokeless powder on the barrel of the rifle; this is of great importance, as rifles which are not cleaned immediately after use become honeycombed and rapidly deteriorate. But it is often impossible to clean rifles till next day. So that, if this substance really effects its object the Boers who have already taught us so much, will have given us another lesson which the war office will, perhaps, one day take to heart. The least thought would have proved the absurdity of the poison theory. The rapid passage of the bullet through the rifled barrel into which it fits so tightly generates heat enough to melt the grease, and if any did remain on the bullet after leaving the barrel, it would probably be removed by the rapid spin during its flight through the air. If poison had been placed in a small hole in the head of the bullet, and not on the exterior.

Another story of treachery, and one which has been very constantly repeated, is the charge brought against the Boers that, when

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RIO DE JANEIRO

possible, would be shot down with absolute certainty before the signal could be understood. Such an enterprise would be far more dangerous to the Boers than to us. Yet this statement has been put forward to explain the surrender of some of our men at Spion Kop and other places. Those who know how terrific was the fire on that hill, how content men are to remain concealed behind stones when they are exposed to such a storm of bullets, and with what reluctance they raise their heads even to fire their rifles, will attribute this to other and more reasonable causes. Few men see anything of what occurs under such circumstances, and when they find themselves surrounded they readily surrender.

(To be continued.)

PAYSANDU CRICKET.

PAYSANDU C. C. VS. BRITISH BANK:
Played at Paysandu on Sunday 20th May and resulting in a win for the home eleven.

Scores as follows:—

PAYSANDU C. C.	
H. C. Bocquet, b. Mawson.....	21
C. H. Pullen, b. do.....	7
E. C. Manners, b. Morissy.....	12
C. H. Henderson, b. Mawson.....	13
H. R. Latham, not out.....	44
R. Robinson, b. Morissy.....	28
E. C. Hime, b. McNair.....	24
W. Strange, did not bat.....	—
A. Macmillan, did not bat.....	6
Extras.....	155
Total (for 6 wickets).....	155

*Innings declared closed.

BRITISH BANK.

H. W. Jeans, b. R. Robinson.....	6
R. J. McNair, l.b.w., b. Strange.....	21
F. Morissy, run out.....	23
C. B. Mawson, b. Manners.....	14
E. A. Roberts, b. do.....	6
H. Evers, b. Hime.....	7
D. R. Andrews, not out.....	0
J. Hargreaves, b. Manners.....	0
Extras.....	78
Total, 7 wickets.....	78

Both sides played short.

PAYSANDU C. C. VS. LONDON & RIVER PLATE BANK.

This match was played at Paysandu on Thursday 24th, and resulted in a win for the home club.

Scores as follows:—

PAYSANDU C. C.	
V. Tatam, b. Conolly.....	36
C. Pullen, l.b.w., b. Francis.....	5
H. C. Bocquet, not out.....	68
E. A. Roberts, ct. H. Hargreaves, b. C. Hargreaves.....	0
C. L. Robinson, run out.....	0
H. W. Stacey, ct. Lloyd, b. Conolly.....	1
W. P. Slater, b. Conolly.....	0
T. M. Kentish, ct. Lomas, b. Conolly.....	0
A. C. E. Skeey, not out.....	27
F. H. Robinson, did not bat.....	0
R. Nelson, did not bat.....	0
Extras.....	15
Total, 7 wickets.....	172

LONDON & RIVER PLATE BANK.

E. A. Tootal, b. Roberts.....	33
C. A. Conolly, b. Bocquet, b. Pullen.....	35
S. Francis, ct. Stacey, b. Kentish.....	4
G. H. Lomas, b. Slater.....	7
H. Hargreaves, l.b.w., b. Pullen.....	1
C. Hargreaves, b. Slater.....	3
J. Robinson, not out.....	9
C. Lloyd, b. Pullen.....	2
H. Weigall, b. Slater.....	0
R. Statton, b. Slater.....	0
R. H. Robinson, b. Slater.....	18
Extras.....	112
Total.....	112

An unfortunate accident occurred at the beginning of the match which not only weakened the L. & R. P. B. eleven, but produced a very painful impression. As Ridgway, who is one of the Bank's best bowlers, was running for a boundary ball, he fell into a barbed wire fence and cut his face in a frightful manner. He of course had to withdraw, to the great regret of every man on the field. The determined though ineffectual stand made by Conolly and Tootal received much praise and saved the Bank's credit at a time when the "fortunes of war" seemed to be decidedly against it.

We are informed that the eleven to represent Rio in the match with Nictieroy on Sunday next, 3rd June, will be selected from the following list:—W. P. Slater, N. W. Jackson, H. Pierce, O. Wucherer, C. L. Robinson, T. Forde, R. H. Robinson, H. L. Wheatley, H. C. Bocquet, E. C. Manners, V. Tatam, and W. Strange. The Paysandu club is sure to put a strong team in the field.

S. PAULO FACTS.

On 20th inst. traffic was run for the first time through the new station of the São Paulo Railway at Luz. Until the new building is complete passengers will be obliged to make a long round to reach the platform. This is necessitated by the fact that the front entrance of the station faces the Jardim Publico, and for the present ingress on the other side is blocked by the work which is still proceeding. Early in the morning of the same day a violent storm broke over São Paulo; heavy rain continued almost without intermission until noon. After this and another storm on Wednesday evening, the temperature feels a

bit chilly, and those fortunate enough to possess a grate, are rejoicing in the grateful and cheering effect of a fire.

There was a large gathering at the English vice-consulate on Ascension day to celebrate the Queen's birthday. Her Majesty's health was drunk with great enthusiasm some 30 times, for as each newcomer raised his glass those already in the room were naturally too loyal not to join in once more. Several representative Brazilians joined in the proceedings on behalf of the president of the state, the secretary of the interior and justice, and the press. After duly replying to their courtesy, Mr. Lupton toasted President McKinley and the "Union of Hearts". The presence of Mr. Mackenzie, a Canadian, afforded the opportunity of proposing "the Colonies". The proceedings ended with the official drinking of our sovereign's health, amid cheers and "God save our gracious Queen". A cablegram was sent to the Marquess of Salisbury asking him to convey to Her Majesty the congratulations of her loyal subjects resident in São Paulo on the attainment of her Sist birthday.

The new theatre, São Anna, is not a large one, but there appears to be a difficulty in obtaining a sufficient number of players for it. The Sanzane company turned up in such a minus condition, that arrangements have been cancelled, and for the present the theatre will be used by local artistes. It is hoped that in a month's time, it will be occupied by a comedy company.

The Platéa is starting an "agonia" column. Soon after Cronje's surrender, a "Hollandese" noticed his wife's wrong, insulted among the advertisements a childishly insulting notice written in English. A short time since he perpetrated a similar outrage, and last week vented his spleen in Double Dutch doggerel. This attack on decency and language was too much for a poet-patriot, who replied, by the same agency, in nest and stinging lines.

We owe to the Platéa the startling information, that 50,000 Russians in 160 troop-ships, have started to save the auriferous Transvaal from the gold hunting army of English!

The Correio and Platéa are taking opposite sides in a little discussion as to whether the Light and Power Co. should be allowed to put up a chateau in Largo S. Bento. Such an erection would be a convenient shelter from rain and sun for citizens generally, but it is argued that it would practically be a station for the company's bonds, as it would be adjacent to their terminus.

The Correio which has not always been distinguished for pro-British articles, contained, a few days ago, a portrait and highly eulogistic notice of General Baden-Powell and the heroic defence of Mafeking.

The Ascension day holiday was quite spoilt by rain. The cricket match, London and Brazilian Bank, Past and Present vs Santos and S. Paulo was adjourned to a covered space, where wet inside was substituted for wet outside.

The Tennis Tournament is fixed for August 14, entries to be concluded by 30th prox.

From the Buenos Aires Herald, May 12.

KILLING ENTERPRISE.

There is no reason to suppose that anything which can be said or cited will make any difference whatever with the policy or course of congress in the matter of legislation regarding taxes; and yet at the present moment anything in the way of development of business or industrial enterprises is impossible because there are so many crushing and wasteful taxes. A gentleman whom we have known for nearly 25 years as one of the most laborious, careful and wise business men, who has gradually enlarged his business until it has become an honor to this city, tells us that he cannot continue; not that he is insolvent, on the contrary he has a moderate competence, but he says there are so many imposts on everything which enters into his manufactures that while his business is large his expenses consume the income and he is about to wind it up. Similar action has been taken or forced upon many others.

Not long ago it occurred to some one that a proper preparation of pork would find a market here and measures were taken to do this. In a short time, it was found that imposts of various kinds were too many for it and we later saw the flag of the auctioneer waiving over another enterprise, which had failed.

This is no theory or sombre picture, but an illustration of a state of facts which make industrial enterprises impossible.

The tax field is after active capital and enterprise at every step. One may not make a contract for business that he must not first pay a tax. One may not buy or sell, get credit, or pay a bill, put out a sign or try to get business without first paying for the chance to try to get business. Everything which enters into manufactures is taxed, the cart, which brings or carries goods is taxed, the water is taxed, the sunlight even is taxed. One cannot be born, christened, married or die without taxation and at the same time capital which lies idle or inactive is not taxed. It is enterprise and activity which is throttled at every step.

The abuse has reached such proportions that enterprise is crushed and hopeless. The voice of warning has been raised but even now it comes too late to prevent the most disastrous results. The remedy does not lie in heavier import duties, but in the relief of taxation under one form or another. In this matter many make a mistake and cry out for high duties, whereas they should demand a readjustment of taxation which shall relieve them.

AGENT WANTED.

To represent on commission a leading English firm manufacturing Steds, Links, Photo. Frames, Ladies' Belts, and similar lines. Address with full particulars A. care of W. H. Smith & Son, L. and N. W. Railway Station, Birmingham, England. (3t.)

CORRESPONDENT.

An expert correspondent, translator, shorthand writer and typewriter wishes employment in Rio. Apply to M. P. B., this office.

PETROPOLIS.

To let under contract a comfortable and splendid large house, in a very good condition, suitable for a family of high standing or a first class boarding house. The property is located in one of the principal streets of Petropolis, at six minutes distance from the railway station. It has a magnificent park, thoroughly cultivated and full of trees, plenty of water, douches, stables and other dependencies.

For further information please apply at the office of this Newspaper. (3t.)

TO LET

The residence No. 53 Rua Tavares Bastos (formerly Princesa Imperial) with 5 large rooms all with windows, parlour, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, shower, bath, two rooms for the servants and a stable. The keys are at No. 22 same street. For information apply at Rua 1 de Março 37.

Hotels.

FREITAS HOTEL 120, Rua do Riachuelo

Mr. J. F. FREITAS, proprietor of the old and well known FREITAS Hotel, desires to let the premises which he has recently acquired. The hotel at No. 120 RUA DO RIACHUELO in a large and most attractive edifice acquired for this special purpose.

The new establishment is situated in one of the most attractive and healthy localities in the city, on one of the principal streets, for all central points of the city passing the door. It has a large and beautifully laid out pleasure garden, particularly suitable for ladies and children, and well-mounted bath-rooms provided with hot and cold water.

The hotel is well adapted for families, for where comfort and convenience nothing will be found lacking. It contains a large drawing-room, and its dining-room opens on verandas overlooking the garden.

Special attention will be given to orders by mail and telegraph.

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GEORGES SCHNEIDER has the honor of advising his friends and patrons that he has taken charge of the management of the Hotel Theresopolis, where he expects to merit the continuation of the kind of service heretofore extended to him, and offering all possible comforts to convalescents and summer guests.

The Hotel furnishes transportation to the foot of the Serra das Araras.

References may be obtained at: Messrs. Netto, Bastos & C. No. 12, Rua de S. Bento. Monteiro Jr. & C. " 38. Vise, Inhuma. Soares & Niemeyer, " 6. Mr. Bernardino da S. Carvalho, No. 1, Rua Freisa.

Teleg. Address:—Georges, Theresopolis.

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This popular Hotel has been completely and thoroughly restored and has been provided with sanitary arrangements of every description, including a hygienic system of sewerage, flushing tanks, and ventilating pipes.

The apartments have been repainted and repapered throughout, and are luxuriously furnished. The dining-rooms have also been repainted, and no expense has been spared to make this.

The most comfortable Hotel

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As before particular pains will be taken to provide the guests of this Hotel with a first-class table, and with the best of service and attention. The electric train passes the door every few minutes, making it the most convenient as well as the pleasantest Hotel in Rio de Janeiro.

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1st class German cooking, and excellent service.

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Hot and cold baths, splendid rooms and accommodation for families with a well chosen staff of attendants guarantee the comfort of all visitors.

Carlo Ribolzi,

PROPRIETOR.

Hotel dos Estrangeiros

PRAÇA FERREIRA VIANNA

(Catete)

Telephone No. 5,008

This hotel, which has been completely restored, is situated in the best and most healthy part of the city, on four sides, close to the cleanest beach of the city, surrounded by a large garden; has large, comfortable rooms, newly and well furnished, good shower and warm baths, disinfectants in the water-closets, drinking water filtered by the Pasteur system, good telephone and is, therefore, to be considered the first hotel of this capital.

Possesses also a sumptuous saloon and splendid table-service for banquets. Its restaurant and service cannot be excelled.

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This house is particularly renowned for its splendid Breakfasts and Lunches.

The attendance is excellent and the cooking cannot be beaten by any Restaurant in Rio de Janeiro.

The Proprietors exercise every care to please their Customers.

Rio de Janeiro, 15th May, 1900.

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(8)

TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

SUMMARY FROM DAILY PRESS.

Great Britain.

MAY 22.—Amongst the wounded with Col. Mahon's column was a correspondent of the *Daily Mail* (name not given).—The final combats before the relief of Mafeking were of the most stubborn character, the Boers retreating in panic after having caused great losses principally amongst the Irish troops. Col. Plumer gave effective help to Col. Mahon in surrounding the Boers, and with him entered Mafeking on the early morning of Friday week. The enthusiasm in the beleaguered town was scarcely greater than that in the cities of the British empire.—The report in the *Daily Express* that President Kruger has proposed peace has been denied by himself in a private telegram to the *New York Herald* as absurd. He intends to fight to the end.—Dundonald's column is pursuing the Boers in the direction of Laing's Nek, and Cleary is following them up to the Ingogo river, both of which were the scenes of British disasters in 1881.—Lord Roberts is preparing for an advance in force on Transvaal territory, but his plans are naturally kept secret.—The colonial office is without news of the Coomassie garrison, and it is feared that the position of the troops on the Gold Coast is perilous.—The *Times* says that the European ambassadors have demanded the suppression of the Chinese society called the «Boxers», under pain of landing marines to protect life and property.

MAY 23.—Col. (now General) Baden-Powell has been promoted over the heads of 200 officers senior to him. He is to be given the freedom of the cities of London and Edinburgh on his return, and Liverpool will present him with a sword of honor.—News from Vryburg states that 800 Boers have surrendered to General Hunter.—Lord Roberts has refused to exchange Crouse for several British colonels. President Kruger has consequently threatened to remove the British prisoners at Pretoria to a remote part of the Transvaal. (That looks as though he does not consider Pretoria sufficiently safe).—Lord Roberts is encamped at Honingspruit on his way to Johannesburg, with scouts exploring on the heights of the Vaalkoppen to dominate the road.—General Hamilton occupied Heilbron without opposition, President Steyn retreating. (Bloemfontein was declared impregnable some months ago).—Later we heard this of Kroonstad, and now Heilbron surrenders without a struggle. The Orange Free State as a fighting factor is obsolete).—The Dutch residents in Pretoria held a meeting to ask the protection of Holland for the Transvaal against Great Britain.—General French has crossed the Rhenoster river. Lord Roberts considers this move and the occupation of Heilbron render the Orange position untenable.—Gen. Baden-Powell reports to the war office that in the fighting before Mafeking on the 16th inst., the British losses were 3 killed and 20 wounded. He also reports that he captured several cannons, a quantity of ammunition, and two standards.—A Capetown telegram says that when once Lord Roberts has crossed the Vaal river, it is his intention to issue a proclamation decreeing that all burghers who lay down their arms and return to their farms will have their property respected.—The railway as far as Bloemfontein has been put into working order.—Mr. Hanbury, says that Great Britain has secured the control of the strategic cables of the entire world, so that even France must use these lines to communicate with her colonies.

MAY 24.—Gen. Kelly Kenny reports that there are now no Boer troops between Bloemfontein and Boshof.—Gen. French is hotly pursuing the Boers who are trying to cross the Vaal river before his arrival.—The *Times* asserts that in the Orange archives at Bloemfontein a document has been found proving that Presidents Kruger and Steyn were concerting measures in 1887 to destroy British dominion in South Africa.—The subscriptions in favor of the families of the British soldiers are now but little less than a million sterling.

Mr. Balfour announced in the house of commons to-day that the United States and Great Britain had not yet ratified the resolutions of the peace conference at La Hague.—The Queen's birthday was enthusiastically celebrated in the British Isles. In London especially, in spite of rain and cold, the crowds were enormous, and the national anthem was mingled with great cheering for Lord Roberts and Gen. Baden-Powell.

MAY 25.—The *Times* publishes a telegram from Lourenço Marques stating that President Kruger is convinced that further resistance to the British is useless, and that he has resolved to capitulate to save Boer lives. The publication of this telegram unconfirmed as it was, created a great sensation. Another telegram to the same effect from Lourenço Marques says that President Kruger has issued a circular to the chiefs of his army asking them whether they and their men were disposed for peace or further war. He further asked them, if they were resolved on war, whether they were inclined to lose more lives and property.—The Emperor William has sent to the regiment of dragoon guards, of which he is honorary colonel, a costly present of Dresden china to be sold for the benefit of the wounded of the regiment.—A Cape telegram to the *Daily Telegraph* says that the Orange Volkstrand has made an attempt to depose President Steyn in order to make peace with Great Britain. (It seems rather hard to find Steyn's whereabouts just now).—The bridge at Laing's Nek destroyed by the Boers has now been repaired by the British engineers.—General Buller's troops held high festivities in honor

of the Queen's birthday. Lord Roberts' troops celebrated the day by crossing the Vaal river and entering Transvaal territory. (We all remember Admiral Schley presenting the sunken Spanish fleet to his nation on the 4th of July). Roberts captured Crouse and his army on the anniversary of Majuba, and now there is the invasion of the Transvaal on the Queen's birthday. Some, of course, were purely coincidences, but if these coincidences are repeated in future it will be open to suspicion that our modern leaders are prone to sensationalism).—The disturbances in St. Heliers, Jersey, are to be officially investigated, and a strict enquiry has been promptly ordered by the government.—The Khedive of Egypt is about to visit London. It is said that the Egyptian people hope to obtain complete independence from this visit, but the *Times* more logically takes it as a signification of the Egyptians being content with the *status quo*.—A Tien-Tsin telegram to the *Daily Mail* says that the «Boxers» have killed the commander of the legal forces sent against them, while he was discussing terms with their chiefs under flag of truce.

MAY 26.—Lord Lansdowne has announced that 11,000 more men will be sent to reinforce Marshal Roberts early in June.—The advanced forces of Lord Roberts remain in the Rhenoster encampment, but Hunter's brigade has forged ahead into the Transvaal, going 18 miles without a break. In Vryburg, Gen. Hunter found the inhabitants suffering from terrible misery, fever causing a horrible mortality there for want of medicines.—A Cape telegram says that the railway line from Mafeking to Butiwayo has been repaired, the soldiers working until they were ready to drop. On one occasion they captured two Boers and an Englishman in the service of the Transvaal.—The Boers are said to have strongly entrenched themselves at Polfontein, 10 miles to the east of Mafeking.—A thousand Russian soldiers are reported to have landed at Lourenço Marques to assist the Boers. They were evidently allowed to proceed, but their baggage was seized. (Probably those Portuguese officials had served an apprenticeship in Brazilian custom-houses). Let the fighter through, but seize his kit! On what pretext, in heaven's name?)—The *Daily Mail* says that an Arab chief is raising an agitation in the Kordofan district, acting probably on the instigation of some foreign nation. (We read our *Daily Mail* with the greatest care, but, of course, have not had a chance of seeing what it really said in this particular case). We are certain, however, that the main point has been missed, and the vague ones only given. A loose telegram of such import would call for the removal of the editor who passed it. Editors of London papers do not deal in telegraphic generalities from Korofan, but insist on concrete facts).—The British consul in Panama reports that he found 12 British subjects had been imprisoned without trial. On demanding their trial or release, six were given up, two were found to have died, and the remaining four are held for trial. (A cruiser with a couple of 47 guns in those waters would be excellent discouragers of hesitancy).—The *Morning Post* says the occupation of Igl by the French is likely to lead to a war between France and Morocco.—The house of lords has thrown out the bill authorizing women to sit on municipal boards and county councils.

MAY 27.—Lord Roberts has sent the following telegram to the war office: We crossed the Vaal river to-day, 27. Gen. Baden-Powell informs me that provisions have reached Mafeking by railway. The Canadian artillery from Beira have joined Col. Plumer's column.—The British forces are encamped at Northvaal. After a skirmish in which four men were lost, they got possession of the coal mines there.—News from Accra up to the 7th inst says that there has been a stiff fight in Coomassie between the British and the Ashantis in which the former lost three officers killed, and one captain and 100 native soldiers. The rebel Ashantis suffered more severely. A relieving column of British troops has arrived at Cape Coast Castle.—A late telegram received to-night says that the Boers are strongly entrenched on the banks of the Klip river, close to Johannesburg.

MAY 28.—The garrison of Mafeking (naturally enough) held high festival on the arrival of the first train of provisions.—During the prolonged siege of Mafeking, the loss to our troops were 5 officers killed and 15 wounded, 51 soldiers killed and 103 wounded, with 25 missing. Including the Kaffir casualties the total losses were 924.—A rumor is current in Capetown and London that French's cavalry division has entered Johannesburg after various skirmishes on the road from Potchefstroom.—Mrs. Catherine Gladstone, widow of the famous statistician, died to-night. The jury minister of commerce, has installed the jury minister to make the awards in the great exhibition.

United States.

MAY 22.—The Colombian government has given official notice that it will consider as pirates all vessels hoisting the revolutionary flag.—The *World* says that 300 officers have asked to be relieved from service in the Philippines, but the government has denied permission.—English merchants are paying 50 cents a bushel for wheat in the New York market.—The news of a fresh outbreak of bubonic plague in Rio has caused a great sensation in New York. All the Chinese in San Francisco are to be compulsorily inoculated.—The first case of bubonic plague amongst white foreigners has been discovered in Ma-

nila.—The output of the Klondyke gold mines up to the present is estimated at £ 30,000,000. MAY 23.—A Manila telegram says that in the fight at Tarlac, 162 Tagalos surrendered to the American troops.—Secretary Hay today gave an official breakfast to the Boer delegates. (This probably satisfied their appetites rather than their aspirations).

MAY 24.—A Cape telegram says that Mr. Fischer, the leader of the Boer commission in Washington, has informed President Kruger that there are great hopes that the United States government will move in the direction of peace between Great Britain and the Transvaal.—Prayers and religious services are being offered up in churches to the same end.—The British colony in New York celebrated the Queen's birthday with great enthusiasm.—The Chinese minister has protested against the order to inoculate all Chinese immigrants into San Francisco.—Kansas democrats have decided to support Mr. Bryan for the Presidency.

MAY 25.—The fall in prices in the cotton market has caused numerous failures amongst the merchants and brokers in cotton in New York, amongst the bankrupts being the house of Price, McCormick. The liabilities are said to be over 13 million dollars. The price of cotton in May was 78, for June it decreased to 46, and deliveries for July are quoted at 44 with a downward tendency for future deliveries. (This terrible fall makes one wonder whether some speculators have not been rigging a cotton corner *à la Leiter*).—The U. S. minister in Pekin has addressed a strong note to the Chinese foreign office asking for the suppression of the «Boxers», and insisting on the proper protection of American residents, under penalty of armed interference.—The celebrated baritone, Delaplaine died to-day in Philadelphia.—The strikes in St. Louis are a source of disorder, and the police have had to interfere to restore peace.—The meat canning merchants of Chicago have asked the federal government to intervene on their behalf to prevent the new German law on the importation of meat taking effect to the prejudice of contracts entered into prior to its enactment.

MAY 26.—At a meeting in Fredericksburg which was attended by President McKinley, Gen. Sickles said it was impossible to hide from themselves that the only friendly nation they had during the Spanish war was Great Britain. (A letter attributed to Lord Wolseley is going the rounds of the press on both sides of the Atlantic counselling an Anglo-American alliance to preserve the peace of the world).—Lord Wolseley as a peer is entitled to pronounce his opinions on all political questions in the house of lords, but we doubt whether, as commander-in-chief of the British army, he would not feel restrained from active interference in international politics).

MAY 27.—The *New York Evening Post* says that the American railway companies are organising a Boer emigration to South America. (This must be either a huge joke, or a huge blunder in transmission).—The house of representatives has asked for an enquiry into the postal accounts of Cuba.

France.

MAY 22.—M. Waldeck Rousseau, while giving the details of the late elections, which terminated in favor of the government, said that the release of Dreyfus and the closing of the process against him, was an act of humanity which tended towards the pacification of passions. He wound up by asking for legislation to prevent calamities against the President and patriotic associations.—The Paris exhibition was beautifully illuminated to night. The number of visitors on Sunday last was 37,000. President Porfirio Diaz of Mexico will visit the exhibition in July next.—The *Petit Journal* has been made responsible for the publication of an article contrary to public morality.

MAY 23.—The French troops under Col. Meusnier have defeated the Algerian native chief Fati al Batis and has occupied a fortified position at Tumminion.—The French consul in Jersey, M. Grimand de Caux, has complained to the authorities of the bad treatment inflicted on Frenchmen in Saint Hélène during the popular rejoicings on receipt of the news of the relief of Mafeking.—M. Millerand, minister of commerce, has installed the jury minister to make the awards in the great exhibition.

MAY 24.—The husband of the journalist "Gyp" who was recently abducted after a meeting, threatens to reveal the names of the abductors, if the police continue silent on the scandalous fact.—The rumor is confirmed that the Emperor William will accompany the Czar to Paris to see the exhibition.—To-day, President Loubet opened the Russian military pavilion, and the Mexican section will be opened on Saturday. The British section was opened by M. Millerand yesterday.

MAY 25.—The agitation in Morocco is increasing. Muley Mahomed, the pretender to the throne, made an attempt to escape from his prison, but was frustrated. Rumors are prevalent in Tangiers, that there is an *entente cordiale* between France and Spain as to the future government of Morocco. (There is a fact certain against these rumors, that Great Britain will see that Morocco does not become French territory).—The Jersey disturbances are reported as likely to lead to serious trouble between France and England. (Bosch!)—The St. Heliers police have made several arrests, and the prisoners are to be summarily tried.

MAY 26.—General Gallifet in the senate to-day said it had been discovered that an officer of the staff in the ministry of war had divulged documents in relation to the Dreyfus case. The culprit's name is Fritsch, and he has been retired. (All patriotic Frenchmen would deplore the «opening» of the monumental military scandal of the century, but it is satisfactory to know that in General Gallifet France has a minister of war whom she can trust to maintain military discipline).—In St. Helier the military are protecting the quarter in which the French merchants do business, to prevent any further aggressions. The police have arrested 30 of the ringleaders of the attacks on the French.

MAY 27.—Several Parisian clubs have resolved to expel all the English members from their rolls, if the Bachelors' Club expels the Duke of Orleans.—Thirty millions of francs are to be expended on coast defences, the money being a surplus from the last navy estimates.—The Fourcaud-Lamy expedition has reached Lake Teclad.

Italy.

MAY 22.—In Casale, Monteferrato, an exhibition has been opened to show the best means of combating the phylloxera. (This is a right move in the right direction in the right place).—The Roman papers say that the commercial treaty between Italy and Brazil has now been definitely arranged. It is announced that Italy is to obtain commercial facilities in Japan in consideration of allowing Japanese officers to serve in the Italian army and navy.

MAY 24.—The Pope has canonised two new saints, St. John de la Salle and Santa Rita of Cascia. His Holiness delivered an oration on the merits of the new saints and gave his benediction to an immense crowd of pilgrims, variously estimated from 50,000 to 60,000. The crush to get into St. Peter's was so great that several accidents are reported.—Cardinal Vanutelli has brought about a reconciliation between King Leopold of Belgium and his daughter Stephanie, who some time ago married against her father's wishes.

MAY 25.—The *Popolo Romano* says that King Humbert has signed the decree declaring Rio de Janeiro a dirty port, and all the other ports of Brazil as suspected. The same quarantine measures which were used in the case of the bubonic pest in Egypt will be adopted against Brazil, and the emigration of Italians from this country will be temporarily suspended in case matters get worse.

MAY 26.—The Japanese minister at Rome was received in special audience by the minister of foreign affairs, and pressed for leave for army and naval officers from Japan being allowed to serve in the Italian army and navy. Visconti Venosta promised his favorable presentation to his colleagues.—There are to be imposing festivities in Pavia when King Humbert unveils the monument to the Caracci family.—An Italian in Pretoria has informed the government that Gen. Botha has disbanded the Italo-Boer brigade, so the Italian press considers the war must be now at an end. (Other telegrams, however, say that the Italian officers and men were so unmanageable that Botha thought he was better off without them, and dismissed them accordingly.)

MAY 27.—An explosion took place in a powder factory at Modena, killing three and injuring two others. The damages to the building were considerable.—Pope Leo XIII to-day beatified 77 martyrs who suffered in Tonkin and Cochin China. Over 30,000 persons were present in St. Peter's to witness the ceremony.

Spain.

MAY 25.—Telegrams from Alicante say that place presents a most brilliant appearance owing to the incoming of foreign astronomers, who have already begun to make preparations for observing the total eclipse of the sun on the 25th inst. M. Camille Flammarion, the great French astronomer, is expected to-day. The French and Spanish astronomers have taken umbrage because Sir N. Lockyer and his British associates did not attend the festivities at Santa Pola. (Probably a full explanation will be forthcoming of the mistake).

MAY 27.—The mayor of Alicante has visited the installations of the English astronomers at Santa Pola. These latter have satisfactorily explained their alleged discourtesy on the same spot. Camille Flammarion is expected from one moment to another and is to receive a great ovation.—Ex-deputy Mesa, director of the Anglo-Spanish bank, has been arrested for frauds on the bank.

Portugal.

MAY 25.—Yesterday a banquet took place in the royal palace in honor of Queen Victoria's birthday, presided over by the King and Queen of Portugal, and attended by the royal family and all the court officials. The British minister, Sir H. McDonnell, was unable to attend on account of illness. The whole affair was brilliant.—An article in the *Petit Bleu* of Brussels says that Portugal is about to pass through a terrible crisis as she has supported the strong against the weak in the Anglo-Boer war, and that the Portuguese republicans will know how to deal with the situation.

Up to March 27th the Mansion House Fund aggregated £817,000.

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A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor

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RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 29th, 1900.

WE believe that we have an outbreak of genuine bubonic pest in this city, or not, is now a matter of very little moment. We do not believe it, but as this is only a layman's opinion, based on personal impressions and a lack of confidence in the sincerity and trustworthiness of the medical officials under whose auspices the pest has been introduced to us, it is perhaps a matter which can not profitably be discussed. Unfortunately the mischief is done, the arrival of the pest has been hurriedly proclaimed, and all the machinery of sanitary restriction has been put into operation. Were the older and more experienced physicians responsible for the situation, we should promptly advise our readers to accept their decision and advice without question, but as we have quite a different class to deal with, all that we can do is to make a virtue of submission. Unhappily the fears of the Brazilian people have led them to surrender every right they possess to the sanitary official, who exercises for the moment absolute and irresponsible authority. We can therefore do no more than advise our readers to so order their lives as not to come in contact with these officials, and to comply with all their requirements. The disease, whatever it may be, is very mild, and is thus far less fatal, perhaps, than influenza. An official report of yesterday says that 46 suspected cases have been recorded, of which 9 have resulted fatally. Some of these cases are not officially declared to be bubonic pest, and two or three of the deaths were not really investigated. From this it is apparent that the disease is not malignant, and that under existing conditions there is really no cause for alarm, except perhaps from the arbitrary conduct of the officials themselves. Assuming it to be the pest, it is very mild in character and need not be feared. It is essentially a filth disease and may be combated successfully by the employment of strict measures of cleanliness and disinfection. Restrictions on travel and in the sale of fruits and vegetables are comparatively useless, and so are quarantines. The plague slips through in spite of them. But as long as these measures give easy and remunerative employment to physicians without practice and to an army of employés they will be continued. But it is essential to say that restrictions which serve only to remove people from one unsanitary place to another, which deprive them of cheap, plentiful and wholesome food, which alarm the sick and render houses uninhabitable, and which really create a reign of terror, are more likely to promote the pest than to check it. If the government really wants to drive out the pest effectively, let us have an abundance of cheap food, regular employment, cheap baths, reiterated counsel about cleanliness, and plenty of water. We are less in need of exceptional measures than of reasonable treatment.

ON THE 22nd inst. the advocate of Messrs. Edward Ashworth & Co., and others, published an important reclamation relative to the provision of law prohibiting the importation of merchandise bearing labels in Portuguese, from foreign countries other than Portugal. He demonstrates clearly that this provision of law is a violation of the law of 14th October, 1887, which provides for the registry of trademarks, and of article 72, section 27 of the constitution which guarantees property rights in manufacturers' marks. He might also have added that it is a violation of the international trademark convention, to which Brazil is a party. We are informed that the British and German ministers have been for some time endeavoring to secure a favorable decision from the government upon the validity of trademarks in Portuguese registered by British and German manufacturers under the law of 1887, and with so great a measure of success that the minister of finance is now credited with the opinion that the law of 14th November last is an infringement on acquired rights that it should be repealed, that a memorial should be presented to congress to this effect, and that he will prologue the execution of the law to enable congress to take action. Now that the Brazilian government is apparently favorable to a recognition of the acquired rights of foreigners in registered trademarks, we understand that the American minister has also taken an interest in the matter, and we may therefore hope that influence enough to secure a repeal of this provision of law will soon be brought to bear.

THERE are many reasons for believing that the principal influence behind the provision of law which forbids the importation of merchandise bearing Portuguese labels, is that of the manufacturing chemists, who are seeking strenuously to drive all foreign medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations out of the Brazilian market. And in these lines the Americans will be principally affected as they have perhaps gone further than their competitors in preparing special labels in Portuguese for the Brazilian trade. The importance of these interests is so great that it is a mystery to us how the American minister could have ignored this prohibition so long. Inquiries and representations have been made by the manufacturers themselves and, to our knowledge, the minister's attention has been drawn to the subject, but it is only after others have taken the initiative that he ventures to take an interest in the matter. We should not like to say that he has likewise waited until assured of the friendly disposition of the Brazilian government, though the simultaneous announcement of the views of the minister of finance might warrant a suspicion in that direction.

AS OUR readers know, we are not a disciple of the modern reciprocity school which aims to promote foreign trade by means of special reciprocity treaties, but as long as that theory subsists we believe that reciprocity should be a reality and that the representatives of every government should be watchful to prevent any evasion of the obligations arising under it. And yet, during the period which has elapsed since the renewal of reciprocity treaties came up for discussion in the United States, the trend of legislation in this country has been to evade anything approaching true reciprocity. The adoption of maximum rates on imports was not only designed to compel France and Italy to reduce their duties on Brazilian coffee, but it was designed to avoid the concession of any reduction in duties on American products. Under such a regime Brazil could promptly assure the United States that products of American manufacture are already favored by being placed on the lowest schedule and that nothing more can be done. In effect, then, Brazil practically yields nothing, while at the same time such laws as that of 14th November, 1899, of which the American minister seems to have been unconscious, are threatening to drive American products out of the Brazilian market.

THE mania for imposing tax burdens on trade has found a new advocate in the post Sylvio Romero, whose friends have found a seat and salary for him in the present chamber of deputies. On the 23rd inst. he introduced a bill declaring that all sales of merchandise exceeding 100 reis on periods of credit exceeding thirty days, must pay a proportional stamp tax. And to compel merchants to satisfy the exactation, the bill provides that no proofs other than written proofs, which means legally stamped contracts, etc., shall be accepted as evidence in court. Inasmuch as the transfer of a bill of lading must now pay a proportional stamp tax also, it will be seen that many articles of prime necessity imported and sold before arrival, will be very heavily taxed. This will particularly affect flour, kerosene, etc., and will probably compel some modification in the handling of these staples. In view of the impossibility of keeping dealers united in a common movement against such impositions, there is probably as yet no escape from them, but it would be a good answer to these tax exactions were merchants and dealers to unite on a strictly cash basis for all future transactions. Cash on delivery, without credits, transfers, or any other taxable document, would not only defeat all such blood-sucking schemes, but it would tend to put trade on a better and healthier basis. And besides this, it would also defeat the new bankruptcy law which was apparently framed specially for the convenience of dishonest debtors.

MRS. GLADSTONE, the widow of the "Grand Old Man," died yesterday. She was an ideal wife, not only her husband's natural companion but his chum, his encourager in times of discouragement, the neighbour of his triumphs, the sharer of his sorrows, and his principal admirer. There is one memento of her in the ladies' gallery of the house of commons which is held sacred. The grip of her hand in her accustomed place in the gallery as she listened to her husband's speeches night after night had worn away a mark on the famous grill, which was always proudly pointed out to visitors as "Mrs. Gladstone's mark." A fitting helpmate to the "Grand Old Man" was the "Grand Old Woman" who has just passed away full of years and universal esteem.

ONE of the indirect results of war, and it is not a light one, is the pension burden. And that it is a serious burden may be seen in the fact that the United States government has paid, since 1865, an aggregate of over \$2,500,000,000 in pensions. Think what a crushing burden this is upon trade and industry! It means that every man, woman and child in the country has had to pay nearly \$10 each during these years, and that the contribution must go on until the last pensioner is dead. It means that \$62,500,000 a year have been added to the expenses of government, all of which must be drawn from trade and industry in one form or another. It means corruption, parasitical dependence on government bounty, intrigue and special legislation, together with a continuance of these evils for an indefinite period. And it means a precedent which every war will follow, to the final overthrow of the system and the form of government which protects it. Nothing but the enormous wealth and productive capacity of the United States could stand such a burden, to initiate which means ruin for the great majority of nations. In view of all this, would it not be wiser to think twice before going to war, for in the end there is defeat even for the victors.

CORRESPONDENCE.

From The Church Echo.

A CORRECTION.

We notice in *The Rio News* of the 22nd inst. this statement:

"We hear also that the business firms upon whose support the church principally depends, presented Mr. Crawshaw with a purse of 55 guineas on the eve of his departure."

We can only assure *The Rio News* that they have heard wrongly, in as far as the majority of the subscribers to Mr. Crawshaw's testimonial were clerks in banks and houses living on small salaries. One house did actually subscribe.

As far as who supports the church or not is yet more open to question.

It is, we think, about time some one spoke out about these subscriptions.

TESTIMONIAL TO REV. IRVINE CRAWSHAW.

To the Editor of the *Rio News*.

Rio, May 26th, 1900.

Dear Sir.—As Treasurer, may I ask you to correct an unintentionally wrong impression given by the notice of the above in your last issue.

No "business firm" subscribed to the *Testimonial*, which was solely formed by the individual contributions of a large number of Mr. Crawshaw's friends and well-wishers.

Yours very truly,

CHARLES E. M. TAYLOR.

The mistake above mentioned was wholly our own. On the 19th a friend informed us of the present to Mr. Crawshaw by ladies interested in the children's services, and it was incidentally mentioned at the same time that a purse of 55 guineas had been presented to him in the city, and the name of a gentleman who is at the head of an important business was mentioned in connection with it. We very naturally concluded that the subscription had been raised among the British banks and commercial houses, all of whom, we believe, are subscribers for the support of the church. Had we been able to go after the particulars, or had those interested sent them to us, the credit for the testimonial would have been properly given. As for the questions incidentally referred to by *The Church Echo* we have no interest in them, nor have we any intention of discussing them. We simply wish to give the news correctly, and we should be glad to have our readers send us the facts.—*Ed. News.*

PRESENTATION TO REV. IRVINE CRAWSHAW.

Rio de Janeiro, 26th May, 1900.

To the Editor.

Dear Sir.—Enclosed please find official list of donations towards presentation to Rev. Irvine Crawshaw, also a note of how the money was expended.

I would feel obliged if you would kindly publish same in an early number of your valuable paper.

Thanking you in anticipation, I am

Yours sincerely,

C. F. HARGREAVES.

LIST OF DONATIONS.

100,000 reis:—T. A. Cross, Chas. F. Hargreaves, Chas. Taylor, S. Massey, Cecil Block, Rich'd Whitchello, G. Gudgeon, J. D. Beswick, Purchas, E. Johnston & Co.; total 900,000.

50,000 each:—A. H. Thomson, H. L. Wheatley, F. H. O. Tross, J. W. Applin, Wm. Reid; total 250,000.

30,000 each:—Edwin G. Wyatt, J. da Conceição Jr.; total 60,000.

20,000 each:—F. W. P. Dennis, John Crashley, Guy Hall, D. D. Keay, Wm. G. White, H. Evans, A. G. Lander, C. A. Robinson, H. Sivile, J. Elworthy, J. W. Blake, B. W. R. Tatton, J. Tyler, G. H. Lomas, J. T. Maury, Wm. J. Jessop, Antonio L. dos Santos, W. H. Whitchello, C. Evers; total 350,000.

10,000 each:—E. Harvey Statham, A. B. Shaw, O. W. Rolls, H. W. Hudlen, F. Struble, N. Jackson, H. Miller; total 70,000.

5,000 each:—Karl Walter, H. Miller Jr.; total 10,000.

SUMMARY:

Total amount subscribed Rs. 1,670,000
Amount required to square 34,980

Rs. 1,704,980

Expenditure:

Bank draft for 50 guineas 150,458
5 sovereigns 145,500
Purse 55,000

Rs. 1,704,980

ASSES ENCORE.

Mr. Editor.—Your pachydermatous contemporary is so obstinate that one is tempted to classify him as a mule. He is vicious enough in all conscience, but science forbids. One who unites an ass of himself or others must be an ass by all the laws of generation. And how perfectly assinine is his so-called logic! The *Sheik's* not really stupid, but only do stupid things is six of one and half a dozen of the others with his calling all our officers *casses* in December last. The cleverest man on the face of God's earth does stupid things in trying times, or what others of meager intelligence term stupid, but no one dreams of calling him an ass. When the vicious-minded *boggar* smirched his countrymen, White had retreated from Glencoe and Dundee on *Ladysmith*, and men like the braying guide of the *Braz'n Refuge* thought he had suffered an ignominious defeat. That move is now recognized as one of the most masterly military moves of the war. Capt. Lambton still at Portsmouth, a few weeks ago, that Gen. White in saving *Ladysmith* saved Natal, in saving Natal he saved Cape Colony, in saving Cape Colony, he saved the Empire. The captain of the *Powerful* knew what he was talking about; the life-long misfit did not, so classed White as an ass. The papers that follow his lead (Great Scott) have my sympathies.

Yours truly,

A BRITISHER.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

MAY 21.—Senate.—The senate discussed the elections in Paraíba.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—By a vote of 76 to 57 the chamber declared Lt. Ovidio Abrantes duly elected deputy for Goiás. The S. Paulo and Bahia delegations voted in a body against this decision, but the Pernambuco delegation and the delegations of the states north of Pernambuco voted in its favor. The Minas delegation was divided.

MAY 22.—Senate.—The senate continued to discuss the Paraíba elections. For want of a quorum the vote was not taken.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—A petition of Messrs. Norton, Megaw & Co., asking for the payment of an account, was referred to the budget committee.

MAY 23.—Senate.—By a vote of 26 to 24 the senate declared Marshal Almeida Barreto duly elected senator for Paraíba.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—Deputy Sylvio Romero introduced a bill providing that a written contract subject to the proportional stamp tax shall be required in all cases in which merchandise whose value exceeds 100 reis shall be sold on credit for a period exceeding 30 days. In his speech defending this bill he said that it would produce public revenue to the amount of 10,000,000. Two other bills were introduced by this deputy. One of them limits the armed force at the disposal of any state government, and the other limits state land grants to 17,424 hectares.

MAY 25.—Senate.—Dr. Candido Barata Ribeiro was declared duly elected senator for the Federal District. Senators Alvaro Machado and Almeida Barreto discussed political affairs in Paraíba.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—By a vote of 99 to 11 the chamber refused to admit to discussion Deputy Sylvio Romero's bill on the armed forces of the state governments.

COFFEE NOTES

—A correspondent writes to the *Império* that the coffee crop along the lines of the Paulista railway is small and of inferior quality.

—A telegram of the 25th inst. states that the S. Paulo coffee crop has been injured by heavy rains. In districts in which the gathering of the crop had commenced the loss is estimated at 20 per cent.

—It may be confidently assumed that the losses incurred in the coffee market through the imposition of quarantines on account of the bubonic pest will have to be borne by the planters. The heavy crops and the large stocks in consuming markets will give the buyer sufficient advantage over the seller to enable him to dictate terms.

—It is worthy of remark that were the United States to impose an import duty of three cents a pound on Brazilian coffee, the tax would be only about one-third of the French reduced tax which the Brazilian government is willing to accept. Brazil would therefore have no excuse for retaliation as the United States would still be collecting less than France and Italy.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The São Paulo municipal council is again offering 400 reis for dead rats.

—At Januaria in the northern part of Minas Gerais over ten persons are said to have recently died of starvation.

—Dr. Severino Vieira, ex-minister of industry and governor-elect of the state of Bahia, arrived at Bahia on the 22nd inst. where he was received with great enthusiasm.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 27th inst. says that the castillista authorities of Rio Grande do Sul have asked for the arrest of alleged Brazilian conspirators residing at Taquarembó.

—It is stated there are large rice crops in the vicinity of S. Carlos do Pinhal. We trust that the S. Carlos farmers will be more fortunate than those of Contendas in finding a market for their rice.

—In the state of Parahyba disturbances continue to be reported. Cachoeira and Ingá have been attacked and an attack on Campina is threatened. In the fighting at Cachoeira a sub-delegado was killed.

—The budget for this year estimates public revenue at 34,285,667\$, that is 312,938,000\$ in currency and 28,347,667\$ in gold. But, unless future returns show an improvement over those that have thus far been made public, the revenue for the year will not exceed 300,000,000\$.

—The city of Rio Grande has recently been afflicted with what the doctors call an epidemic, but they are unable to agree upon its character. Some of them call it yellow fever, another says it is a malignant type of influenza, while still another is convinced that it is bubonic pest.

—The state government of Rio Grande do Sul has purchased a collection of eggs possessed by Sr. Afonso Correia, comprising 360 specimens, all of birds found in that state. The collection is for the state museum, and the price paid was 2,000\$, or an average of 5\$555 per egg.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 24th inst. says that in consequence of an intended mutiny some of the guards of the Livramento custom-house were sent to João Francisco's camp, where they were barbarously punished. A part of them were even put to death, their throats being cut by João Francisco's soldiers.

—The governor of the state of Rio de Janeiro has again vetoed the budget. The extraordinary session of the state legislature which, in consequence of the previous veto, had been called to vote this budget, cost the state treasury 295,680\$. It would now be timely to inquire who represents the people of the state, the governor, or the legislative assembly?

—There was a report current in S. Domingos on Saturday last that a mob of indignant citizens intended to attack and burn the Jurubá hospital where the bubonic *suspects* are taken, because of the restrictions put on traffic across the bay. It would be a serious mistake to assault a hospital where innocent people are confined. Better hold the sanitary officials responsible.

—Advices from Manáos state that the Acre revolutionary junta has made Colonel Braga president of the republic, which has been divided into three provinces. It will have an army of 5,000 men, military service will be obligatory, the Brazilian penal code has been adopted, a customs service has been organized, imports will pay no duties for one year, etc. Col. Rodrigo de Carvalho has been commissioned to proceed to Rio de Janeiro to confer with President Campos Salles.

—Having become greatly frightened over the appearance of the *peste náilonica* in Rio, the good people of Niteroy have forbidden the importation of fruits, vegetables, meats, soiled clothes, etc., from that pest-ridden city, and now want all the passengers crossing on the *barcas* to be subjected to some sort of a fumigation. What good all this will do we cannot conjecture. If they would have some of the *sunwashed* who cross on the *barcas* every day, subjected to an occasional bath, and have the *barcas* washed a little more frequently, some good might result, but to steam those who keep themselves clean and are engaged in clean occupations would be as foolish as it is unnecessary.

RAILROAD NOTES

—It is stated that on the Paulista railway there will be three additional trains every day for the convenience of persons who wish to attend the Araras fair.

—We hear that tradesmen in the vicinity of the new offices of the Leopoldina company on the Rua da Lapa are disinclined to go to any extra expense to accommodate the company's employés, because they think that another change is sure to be made should the new offices prove to be unhealthy when the next hot season comes.

—The Botanical Garden company has begun the removal of the old building on Rua do Russell, as agreed upon with the prefect.

—It is stated that in consequence of the general and state taxes on railway fares there has been a decrease of over 30% in the passenger traffic of the Cataguases railway.

—Travellers over the Central railway should bear in mind that sanitary passports and disinfections are now required. The day express has been suppressed and passenger travel is for the present confined to the night trains. Baggage must be sent to the station before 2 p. m. for disinfection, and passengers must appear one hour before the train starts for personal disinfection. Travelling will not be a pleasure.

—The S. Paulo sanitary officials want to have one of the daily trains on the Central suppressed during the scare. They also want secret detectives to travel on the trains to watch people and sanitary inspectors to take general charge. It is bad enough to have these sanitary inspectors forcing themselves into our houses and meddling with our domestic affairs, but if they are to be permitted to run railway trains then we propose to travel on foot.

—The estimated traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway for the week ending May 19th were 221,829\$ in currency, against 276,575\$ in the corresponding week of last year, showing a decrease of 54,228\$. The exchange rate was 8 9/16 d., against 7 21/32 d. last year, the sterling equivalents of the foregoing returns being £ 7,914 this year, against £ 8,807 in 1899, a decrease of £ 893. The aggregate receipts since 1st January have been £ 187,964 this year, against £ 162,545 last year, a gain of £ 25,419.

—The approximate weekly traffic returns of the Recife and São Francisco railway (77 1/2 miles), compared with the corresponding week of last year, are as follows:

For week ending April 13th:		
	1900	1899
Freight traffic		
Kilos.....	2,763,959	2,560,442
Passenger traffic		
Kilos.....	9,431 1/2	7,369
Total receipts, week.....	37,08 1/2	29,05 1/2
since Jan. 1.....	35,490 1/2	31,945 1/2
For week ending April 21st:		
Freight traffic		
Kilos.....	3,306,535	2,289,755
Passenger traffic		
Kilos.....	9,196	7,855 1/2
Total receipts, week.....	46,935 1/2	31,547 1/2
since Jan. 1.....	38,444 1/2	34,669 1/2

—The prefect and the Botanical Garden tramway company have arrived at an agreement. The former permits the latter to suppress the return tickets. The company agrees to demolish a building belonging to it on Rua do Russell and to keep the pavement in repair between rails and for 50 centimetres on the outer sides on the streets occupied by the company's tramways. Thus partly relieved of its primordial duty of keeping the pavements in order, the city government will have more money to spend on office-holders. And the public? Well, the public, at whose expense this little arrangement is made, has the consolation of knowing that its children and grand-children at the end of 30 years may hope for a reduction of 10%, in fares, provided the company's shareholders are then receiving dividends averaging 10%, and provided also that in the meantime nothing occurs to cause an increase, instead of a reduction, in fares.

SHIPPING NOTES

—The Portuguese cruiser *D. Carlos I* left this port on the 24th on her return to Lisbon.

—The United States cruiser *Montgomery* left the dry dock yesterday, the necessary repairs having been completed.

—A New York telegram of the 22nd inst. says that rigorous precautions have been taken there with arrivals from Rio de Janeiro.

—The passengers who left Rio on the 27th inst. by the Lamport & Holt liner *Wordsworth* from New York, were the following: Mr. and Mrs. S. Conill, Miss Emily Conill and 43 third-class.

—The unfortunate *Jesuara*, that left with a cargo of Argentine cattle to the Cape, and lost 60% of her cargo from *grano malo* on the way, now finds that the Portuguese authorities in Beira refuse to allow a single head of cattle to be landed from the ship.

—The sanitary restrictions on coast traffic imposed by the health authorities is causing much inconvenience and loss to the coasting lines. An obligation to undergo quarantine and disinfection at Ilha Grande at the beginning of the voyage is more than most passengers care to endure.

—The sanitary authorities at Buenos Aires and Montevideo have imposed the following quarantines against Brazilian arrivals: from Rio de Janeiro to days; from Rio Grande do Sul 8 days; from Santos 5 days. As long as we make fools of ourselves, we can not complain when others do the same.

—The Lamport & Holt steamer *Buffon*, which arrived in Rio on the 26th inst. from New York, Pernambuco and Bahia, brought the following passengers: Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Akers, Dr. and Mrs. Leandro Maciel and family (3), Messrs. S. Dias, R. Coelho, F. Porfeiro, F. R. Monteiro, V. S. D. Alencar and 4 third-class.

LOCAL NOTES

—The greatest pest to which we are now exposed is the sanitary doctor and his arbitrary restrictions.

—Happy is the man who has nothing and is doing nothing, for from him the government can take nothing away.

—We see by local papers that Minister Schley gave a reception to Admiral Schley and his officers at the American legation in Petrópolis on the 23rd inst.

—There are not a few in this country, as well as elsewhere, who cultivate *toadstools* as though it were a virtue. But there are fools as personal disinfection. Travelling will not be a pleasure.

—The lawyers of the prisoners in the conspiracy case have again protested against the delay in the judicial proceedings. This delay certainly shows a lamentable disregard for personal liberty.

—Why did Martinho's senator vote against declaring Epitácio's candidate duly elected senator for Parahyba?—Because Epitácio's police fails to protect Martinho from burglars and parasites.

—An *Auxílio Inquirer* wishes to be informed whether there is really plague at Rio de Janeiro. Undoubtedly. If the disease in question is not a plague, the sanitary authorities and their vagaries certainly are.

—Now that Deputy Sylvio Romero proposes to reduce to the maximum of 3,000 men the armed force at the disposal of any state government, we recommend a vigorous effort for obtaining also a large reduction in the federal army.

—A Havana telegram of the 22nd inst. says that no cases of yellow fever have appeared in that city for some time past. Would it not be a good idea to invite General Wood to come here and relieve Rio of its epidemic woes?

—On the 23rd inst. Rear Admiral W. S. Schley, accompanied by Captains Rockwell, Allihite and Merrill and his staff, of the American squadron now at anchor in this port, was formally presented to President Campos Salles by Minister C. P. Bryan.

—It is a significant circumstance that additions to the staff of sanitary inspectors are being demanded. It will not be the sanitary official's fault if his army of smokers and tasters, sprinklers and smokers, quizzers and scribblers and microbe-hunters, does not soon outnumber even the soldiers and tax-collectors.

—If strong smells are effective against infectious and contagious diseases, then Rio ought never to have had an epidemic of any sort. It is evident, however, that diseases propagated in filth will not be kept off by the smell of carbolic acid and other disinfectants. Soap and water frequently used will be far more effective.

—We have been somewhat surprised to find that Sr. José Estevan has been writing to the *Correio Paulistino* about the financial situation and the President's optimism in much the same strain that we have been doing. Possibly he has been reading *The Rio News*, or possibly he has been reflecting—which practically comes to the same thing.

—Among the arrivals from New York on Sunday last we have much pleasure in noting that of Mr. C. E. Akers, the genial correspondent of *The Times*, who is accompanied by his wife and will spend some time in Rio. Mr. Akers has joined the Benedictines since he was last here, and the new firm will be heartily congratulated by all his old friends.

—Telegrams this morning tell us that the eclipse of the sun on the 28th inst. was observed with the greatest success by astronomers from all parts of the civilised world at Ovar in Portugal, Alicante in Spain, São Francisco in the United States, and other places. The day was eminently suited for these observations, and interesting reports are likely to result.

—Rowdiness seems to be a regular thing on the Botanical Garden trains since the prefect declared war on the company and authorized passengers to refuse payment. The *modicidade* has not been slow to take advantage of the licence, and now these young rowdies can not be stopped. The prefect should have foreseen this when he gave them permission to do as please.

—A good illustration of the unreasoning foolishness of our sanitary officials was given a few days since when a boatman on the health officer's launch, in coming alongside a steamer just arrived from the River Plate, put out his hand against the steamer to prevent the launch from bumping. The health officer promptly compelled him to wash his hands in a solution of disinfectant!

—In spite of the very rainy weather an enjoyable concert and ball were given at the International Club of Icarai on Saturday evening last. There was a fairly good attendance, though the bad weather kept many ladies away. We trust that next time the Club will be favored with better weather. Our thanks are due to the officers of the Club for the courteous invitation sent to us.

—We understand that a secret vigilance committee is about to be organized for the purpose of lynching persons who invent plague outbreaks for political and personal reasons. They say that the community can not stand the strain of such scares and business losses any longer, and they are convinced that the quickest way to end them is to string up a few sanitary speculators to the lamp-posts.

—Not content with sending persons who have been in contact with suspected cases, to the old Jurubá hospital for quarantine, the sanitary officials have selected the S. Sebastião hospital, at Caju, for the same purpose. Both have been used for yellow fever and smallpox. It would be enough to give a timid or nervous person the pest, just to pass a night there. Even the *Páiz* has felt compelled to protest against the outrage.

—We have much pleasure in stating that Mr. F. Strube, the indefatigable librarian of the British Subscription Library is on his feet again after a severe attack of influenza. Mr. Strube is the most unobtrusive useful man in all Rio in his many-sided characters, and if we could only manage to get a chat with him on his experiences as sergeant of artillery in the Paraguayan war, our readers would have some thrilling reading.

—It would seem that Sylvio Romero's poetic organization completely broke down the other day after presenting a bill for a new taxing scheme, inasmuch as he immediately afterwards applied for a two month's leave of absence to treat of his health. The taxpayer, we fear, will hardly feel satisfied with the poet's legislative service, viz. 2 1/2 months pay at 7500\$ a day, in compensation for a bill to increase commercial taxation.

—In view of the anonymous letters sent to us, which are worse than an open enemy's bullets, we have quite resolved to apply to the British government for a pension when the war is over. To be taken for an *ingle* and subjected to the kind of wit current in these latitudes, because of the war in South Africa, is fully equivalent to service at the front during the war with at least half a dozen bad wounds. If the war lasts much longer we shall be a wreck.

—On last Wednesday the prisoners in the conspiracy case appeared before the supreme court, but only one of the judges voted in favor of their release. This was Dr. Piso e Almeida, a judge who is noted for his respect for law and justice. It seems to us that there ought to be some remedy in law for unjust delays resulting in a long and indefinite term of imprisonment for men who, until they shall have been proved to be guilty of some crime, are supposed to be innocent.

—If we are to have a thorough cleansing of all the sources of disease, infection and the means of spreading the germs of infection, then something must surely be done with the dirty, raged currency now in circulation. It is probably the cause of more infection than any other medium in the country. And the danger is all the greater because the government takes little or no pains to renew small notes, leaving them to pass from hand to hand even when in a dangerously dirty condition.

—The national museum, which is installed in the old S. Christovão palace, and is under the direction of the well known biologist, Dr. J. B. de Lacerda, was officially re-opened on the 25th inst., in presence of President Campos Salles and Minister Epitácio Pessoa. It is matter for congratulation that the valuable and interesting collections belonging to the museum are again open to public inspection and study. The director will accept our sincere thanks for the invitation sent to this office.

—Senator Quintino Bocayuva is reported to have said that until the chamber of deputies declares all of Alberto Torres' candidates duly elected he will not consider his own election valid. We do not always adopt the senator's opinions, but on the present occasion, it gives us pleasure to state, we not only accompany him but even go a step farther in the same direction. No matter what may be the chamber's decision in regard to those candidates, we shall not be convinced of the validity of the senator's election.

—The medical officer of the state of Rio de Janeiro, Dr. Jorge Pinto, deserves the warmest commendation, for he is managing to preserve his mental balance and is keeping cool. He says that any attempt to disinfect the passengers crossing from Rio to Niteroy every day would be impossible and ridiculous, and would also be worthless. He calls attention to the fact that the pest arises from filth, and that the best preventive is cleanliness, and he therefore recommends doctors and citizens to pay particular attention to this point.

—Among the passengers which left for home last week by the R. M. S. "Minho" was Mr. R. L. Hyde, popularly known among a host of old friends as "Johnny Hyde." A resident of this capital for about 35 years, he has seen many changes in the English colony and had, perhaps, at wider circle of acquaintances than most of us. Fortune failed to smile upon him, much as he may have deserved it, and he now returns to the old country poor in pocket, but rich in the good wishes of those who have known him for so many years.

—The American minister never does anything of a social character by halves. His ball on the 24th inst. in Petrópolis was a pronounced success. Admiral Schley was, of course, the lion of the evening, but the minister himself ran him close. The ladies were at their best, and all thoroughly enjoyed the naval band which attended by permission of Admiral Schley. One of the diplomats present assured us that he never enjoyed a better evening in his life. At the risk of betraying the confidence accorded to us we must retail one good thing. He said that at the wind up, most of those present wanted to finish with "God save Bryan," but the metre would not scan, and the two national anthems objected to the name.

—Having discovered two dead rats at the City Club, the Petropolis *diarios* are to be subjected to disinfection every time they go up to Petropolis. At least, so the report goes. It will probably interfere somewhat with the healthfulness of Petropolis for a time, and the advertisement of dead rats will go out of fashion.

—We have received from Sr. Tobias Rios, composer on the staff of the *Jornal do Commercio*, a remarkable specimen of rule composition representing the long facade of the building occupied by the national printing office. It shows exceptional skill in the use of printers' materials, and great patience in the cutting and fitting of rule to represent the stone work and ornamental architectural designs. It is a very creditable piece of work and would attract attention everywhere. Sr. Rios should send a copy of it to the *Inland Printer*.

—Two very timely and welcome legacies have just been received here from an old time resident of Rio, Mr. R. W. Garrett, recently deceased—one of £ 45 (£ 30 less 10% legacy duty) by the British Benevolent Fund and another of a similar amount by the Rio Seamen's Mission. Only the older members of our colony will remember Mr. Garrett, who left Brazil for England over twenty years ago. He was a resident here for many years, and was at one time partner in the house of Charles Spence & Co., and was afterward, we believe, with Clark & Co.

—I hear it whispered at the café, where all the conspiracies are hatched, observed Smalwyt reflectively, that the true cause of the present outbreak of bubonic pest in this city is Campos Salles' disinhibition just now to go to Buenos Aires. You see he's afraid to go and leave his legal deputy in charge, and he can't tell Roca the true reason. So the bubonic pest has been discovered all over the place, which will not only keep Campos Salles at home, but will make business lively and remunerative for the official branches of the medical fraternity.

—The total eclipse of the sun which took place yesterday was only a partial one at Greenwich. The best views were to be obtained in California, across the northern part of the Gulf of Mexico, from Ovar in Portugal across Spain to Alicante, and from Algiers to Aswan on the Nile. These eclipses recur after intervals of 18 years and 11 days, which comprise 223 lunar months. This eclipse was a return of that of May 17, 1882, May 6, 1864, April 25, 1846, etc. We wish many happy total eclipses (of the sun, of course) to our readers.

—We have frequently alluded to the inadvisability of preparing new officers for the army, since not only does the government continue to maintain skeletal battalions and regiments for the purpose of giving employment to the present officers, but also pays over a thousand supernumerary officers and maintains a much larger army than is warranted by the financial situation of the country. We are pleased to see that an army officer, writing in yesterday's *Jornal do Commercio*, agrees with us and recommends the closing of the two preparatory schools and the suspension of intitulations at the military school.

—On the occasion of the Queen's birthday anniversary on the 24th inst. there were many callers at the British consulate-general, and there would have been still more had it not been that the 24th was also a church holiday and business houses were closed. Among the callers were the venerable Visconde de Barbacena, who never fails to call and tender his compliments on this day, Count d'Arcy Valley, German minister, Dr. Honório Ribeiro, president of the Associação Commercial, Mr. Adolfo Basafiez, consul general of Uruguay, and Mr. Leonidas, consul-general for Greece. Mr. Bolstad, consul for Sweden and Norway, was unable to call but sent to Vice-Counsel Rhind his cordial greetings on the occasion.

—We have received the list of fixtures for 1900 of the Rio Cricket and Athletic Association, and congratulate the Club, both on its fixtures and the extremely neat card they have issued. In this latter respect they are certainly ahead of us, for the card referred to is quite the neatest we have seen since we left the old country where club funds allow of such luxuries being indulged in. Among the cricket fixtures, by the way, we note that the dates July 13th, 14th, and 15th have been set aside for a match with the River Plate, and we sincerely trust, not without just cause. Circulars have already been issued inviting players to undertake this trip, and giving further particulars, and we hope that one and all will do the best in their power to help to send an eleven to Rio next July. —*River Plate Sport and Pastime*.

—The *Notícias* of last evening gave a summary of the cases of suspected bubonic pest since the alleged outbreak on the 6th, which is as follows: 32 cases sent to isolated hospital, of which 1 died; 13 notifications of cases not removed, of which 2 died before the notification and 2 after. This summary includes the 27th. The *Notícias* quotes a hospital report, however, which gives a list of 24 recognized cases, of which 2 have been fatal. The hospital and press lists do not agree, however, and it is impossible to reconcile them. There appears to have been discovered, we conclude, up to the 27th, 45 suspected cases, of which 6 were fatal. No declaration has been made, however, that two of these fatal cases were of bubonic pest, and they may be set aside. Several suspected cases have been found to be of ordinary diseases. The *Notícias* also gives a list of 50 persons who have been removed and quarantined for having been in contact with suspected cases.

—The smart writer of the *« Dia a Dia »* notes in the *Jornal do Commercio* excelled himself on Saturday last on the subject of the Boer mission to the United States. Taking as his base the telegram, which appears in another column of this issue, that prayers and religious ceremonies were being offered up in the United States for peace in favor of the Transvaal against the big battalions (which God is supposed to favor), he naïvely contrasts the fruitless appeal to the United States government with the (probably) equally fruitless appeal to the higher Power. President Kruger and his devout followers, says the writer, have been praying night and day without effect. The question with them at the present moment is whether God can say no to the United States. We fully appreciate all the allusions to Cuba and the Philippines. The whole article was a splendid specimen of brilliant Brazilian journalism and satirical writing, without a single word or deduction to hurt the feelings of the most mischievous.

—Of all the mischief-making fools in this poor sinful world of ours, remarked Smalwyt sorrowfully, I am convinced that the half-educated doctor is about the worst. He has all the professional pride of his class, together with an immense amount of professional conceit born of ignorance and assumption. You can't oppose him, nor even reason with him. He admits nothing, he learns nothing, and he yields nothing. He is worse than a plague of seven kinds of devils. Give him an official position, and he will over-ride law, justice and decency. Martial law is nothing compared with his rule. Just see what he is doing! He goes about ordering sick people off to the plague hospital, and everyone near them to the quarantine station, which is by preference an old small-pox hospital, and then off he goes without taking the slightest precaution. He thinks that an official can not carry infection, although he thinks nothing of shutting up others to prevent it. If the fool-killer would only come along, what a service he could render us! And Smalwyt turned so red in the face that we had to close the window to prevent some prying sanitary inspector from catching sight of him.

—An exceedingly interesting lecture on Spiritualism was delivered by Dr. Felicio dos Santos before the members of the Círculo Católico da Mocidade, Rua Santo Antônio No. 17, on Sunday last, before a select audience. The club was established about September last and has done good work for the intellectual improvement and healthy amusement of the members. We understand that the Messrs. Mawson and Lynch were amongst the most active founders, which probably accounts for the fact that a large proportion of the members are British or Anglo-Brazilian Catholics. The lecturer, in the course of his exceedingly able address, treated his subject in the most exhaustive manner—spiritualism, occultism, Buddhism, theosophy, Aryanism, clap trap, all were brought to the touch-stones of ancient doctrine and modern science. At the close he received a hearty round of applause for the intellectual treat he had afforded his numerous hearers. Mr. E. L. Lynch, president of the club, acted as chairman, and the audience included the Archbishop of Rio, many distinguished public men and representatives of the press. Dr. Carlos de Laet and Conselheiro Ferreira Vianna are to be the next lecturers, but they will find it difficult to maintain the high standard set by Dr. Felicio dos Santos.

—CONGRATULATORY TELEGRAM.

The following congratulatory telegram was sent to Col. Baden-Powell on the 23rd inst. in the name of the British Colony of Rio de Janeiro:

Rio de Janeiro 23 May, 1900.

Baden-Powell and gallant comrades, May-king.—Thanks upholding old country's prestige.—British Colony, Rio de Janeiro.

MARRIAGE.

BAUMANN-BRANCANTE.—On the 23rd inst. by the Rev. John D'Arcy, M. A., CHARLES ALFRED BAUMANN TO MARIA, youngest daughter of Dr. Manoel Alves da Costa Brancante, Rio de Janeiro.

DEATH.

GIFFORD.—At Passagem, Minas Geraes, on the 19th inst. LESLIE HOLME, son of Henry J. and Annie B. Gifford, aged 8 months.

BUSINESS NOTES

—At Uberaba, Minas Geraes, the Indian corn crop, which is smaller than was expected, is selling at \$0.5 per cartload.

—The treasury is seriously considering an offer for the farming out of the sale of revenue stamps in this city. Are we not already hampered by monopolies to a sufficient extent?

—The water works and electric plant at Petropolis have cost 4,866,793,565. The receipts amounted last year to 401,263,5723 and the expenses to 191,303,5248. The number of public lamps was 551 and electric light was furnished to 908 houses at an average cost of 428,700 for each house.

—Advices from London announce the appointment of Mr. E. A. Benn, formerly manager of the London and Brazilian Bank in this city, to the post of sub-manager of the head office of the same bank in London. Mr. F. Broad, who has been acting manager in Rio for some time past, has been appointed manager. We have much pleasure in offering Mr. Broad our hearty congratulations on the appointment.

—The fine of 1,300\$ imposed on Messrs. Haseclever & Co. for neglecting to stamp a receipt has been reduced to 600\$. Consequently the informer, instead of receiving 650\$, gets only 300\$, which is really all he deserves, being, we understand, the currency equivalent, at the present rate of exchange, for thirty pieces of silver. It is, we presume, too much to expect that, overwhelmed with disappointment, in default of remorse, he will have the grace to observe the precedent in the remaining details.

—Some weeks ago we mentioned the failure of a *confidencia*, not far from the upper end of the Ondina, whose proprietor had offered his creditors five per cent. We are now informed that the said creditors, despairing of doing better under the new bankruptcy law, have resolved to accept the offer. The case is evidently a swindle, as the proprietor has only just rebuilt, refitted and restocked the place with the intention of defrauding those who have furnished cash, material and labor. The protection of such men is no credit to the country.

—An exchange says that Senator Rockhall is going to South America to foment commercial relations between the United States and the countries of this continent. The United States government seems to be convinced that *protection* is a great obstacle to trade with the southern republics, but it is apparently not yet convinced of the necessity of removing that obstacle before negotiating for trade. Besides this, when the senator arrives in Brazil he will find that the American example has been so faithfully copied that two barriers, instead of one, now hinder the healthful and profitable exchange of products.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—*Reis non verba.* The minister of finance burned 2,000,000\$ and 5,000 apolices last Saturday—and glories in it!

—What is done with the mutilated and caloused money which is redeemed at the *caixa da amortização*? There should be a *reis non verba* bonfire of the stuff.

—The criticisms of Argentine finances made by the directors and shareholders of the Great Southern Railway Co. of Buenos Aires, has given great offense to the politicians in the capital of the Plate, as we learn by a telegram this morning.

—Now that the existence of the bubonic plague has been once more officially proclaimed we renew our demand for a general reduction in taxes so that the people may not continue to be deprived of the means required for self-preservation. It is useless to recommend cleanliness, a sufficiency of wholesome food and other sanitary precautions to those who are unable to pay for them.

—Those who wish to know how Brazilians really regard their own financial position should read the message of the president of Pará, which is published in an English translation by our local *bête noir*. It is clipped and chipped in a free and easy—and somewhat incompetent manner—but the pith and the bunkin and the solid truths are there all the same. *Revenons à nos moutons.*

—It is a curious circumstance that the London papers published a summary of President Campos Salles' message in a Reuter's dispatch May 2. As Reuter's agent (J. C. R.) was in London at the time, the inference is that the government sent forward to him its own summary, which naturally was as favorable as they could make it. It matters very little now, but at the same time it is just as well that the London press should know all about it.

—President Campos Salles seems to have discovered that he made a blunder in over-taxing the people and, while he has thus far shown no intention of correcting the mistake by reducing taxation he at least promises in his message that he will not again increase the taxpayer's burdens. But the average congressman apparently thinks that there is no bottom to the tax-payer's purse, and now Deputy Sylvio Romero purposed to impose upon trade the additional burden of 10,000,000\$ per annum.

—The receipts of the Ceará custom-house amounted in April of the last four years to the following sums:

1897.....	447,000,000
1898.....	379,934,543
1899.....	325,002,5741
1900.....	190,256,583

With this custom-house we now have returns for the month of April from 9 custom-houses and the Rio de Janeiro general revenue office with the following result:

1898.....	15,863,998\$41
1899.....	15,291,905\$72
1900.....	12,866,005\$62

—The following is a comparative statement of the combined gold and currency receipts of the custom-houses and Rio de Janeiro general revenue office as far as has been ascertained up to the present:

1899.....	1900.....
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Reported in our last issue..... 76,227,501\$72 59,205,949\$390

Additional returns..... 3,919,077\$828 3,399,502\$121

Total..... 80,147,495\$55 62,605,452\$511

The decrease was 17,542,057\$544. Does President Campos Salles still think that the public revenue this year will be at least equal to that of 1899?

—The tribunal of accounts has ordered the registration of the sum of 100,000\$ gold and that of 408,291\$395 in currency placed at the disposal of the London treasury agency for the purpose of paying for the treasury notes and consumption tax stamps furnished by Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co.

—Smith claims to have received information from a trustworthy source that the following bill will shortly be introduced in one of the houses of congress:—Art. 1. No one shall do business in Brazil without obtaining a special license for each separate transaction. Art. 2. For such license the general, state and municipal governments will collect whatever sums they choose to demand. Art. 3. Licenses can be obtained only through the medium of protégés of general, state and municipal office-holders, who will frame schedules of fees to be paid by applicants. Art. 4. If after paying the cost of their licenses, the fees and other expenses, the applicants have any money left, they will pay it into the general, state and municipal treasuries in the shape of fines.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, May 29th, 1900.

Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1000),	27 d.
do of 1000 Brazilian milreis (1000)	do
in U. S. coin at \$1.865 per £	1 stg.
1 stg.	54 5/8 ct
do \$1.00 (4\$ per £) 1. str. in	54 5/8 ct
Brazilian currency (paper).....	26 4/5 ct
value of £ 1 sterling	26 4/5 ct

Bank rate of exchange, official, on London to-day..... 9 d.

Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (gold)	3500
Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (paper).....	335 rs.
Present value of the Brazilian mil reis in U. S. coin at \$1.865 per £ 1 stg.	18. e.
value of £ 1 (\$4.80 per £) 1. str. in Brazilian currency (paper).....	25 5/8 ct
value of £ 1 sterling	26 4/5 ct

EXCHANGE.

May 21.—In spite of the unsteadiness of the market rates improved and a fair amount of business was transacted.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills.....	opening 8 1/2—8 1/2
" "	closing 8 1/2/16
Private bills.....	opening 8 1/2
" "	closing 8 1/2

Official value of the milreis 317—322 reis gold.

May 22.—There was less animation during the day being firm. Rates varied frequently, quotations at the close being firm.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills.....	opening 8 1/2—8 1/2
" "	closing 8 1/2/16
Private bills.....	opening 8 1/2
" "	closing 8 1/2/16

Official value of the milreis 322—324 reis gold.

May 23.—Today's market was strong again with a large business was done.

Official quotations on London were as follows:

Bank bills.....	opening 8 1/2—8 1/2
" "	closing 8 1/2/16
Private bills.....	opening 8 1/2
" "	closing 8 1/2/16

Official value of the milreis 322—327 reis gold.

May 24.—Today's market was strong again with a large business was reported.

The official quotations on London were:

Bank bills.....	opening 8 1/2—8 1/2
" "	closing 8 1/2/16
Private bills.....	opening 8 1/2
" "	closing 8 1/2/16

Official value of the milreis 322—327 reis gold.

May 25.—The firmness of the preceding day prevailed throughout the day and many business transactions were reported.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills.....	opening 8 1/2—8 1/2
" "	closing 8 1/2/16
Private bills.....	opening 8 1/2
" "	closing 8 1/2/16

Official value of the milreis 322—327 reis gold.

May 26.—The firmness of the preceding day prevailed throughout the day and many business transactions were reported.

The detailed movements of the market during the week were as follows:

Ruling prices during the week for N. Y. Type No. 7 at Rio, and for Good Average at Santos, with daily reported sales at the former market.

Rio N. 7	Reported Santos, Good per arroba	Average sales per 10 kilos
May 21. 12 10—12 10	4,000 bags.	\$100
22. 12 10—12 10	6,000 "	8 100
23. 12 10—12 10	4,000 "	8 100
24. 12 10—12 10	3,000 "	8 100
25. 12 10—12 10	3,000 "	8 100

May 26. 12 10—12 10 3,000 " | 8 100 |

May 27. 12 10—12 10 3,000 " | 8 100 |

May 28. 12 10—12 10 3,000 " | 8 100 |

May 29. 12 10—12 10 3,000 " | 8 100 |

May 30. 12 10—12 10 3,000 " | 8 100 |

May 31. 12 10—12 10 3,000 " | 8 100 |

June 1. 12 10—12 10 3,000 " | 8 100 |

June 2. 12 10—12 10 3,000 " | 8 100 |

June 3. 12 10—12 10 3,000 " | 8 100 |

June 4. 12 10—12 10 3,000 " | 8 100 |

June 5. 12 10—12 10 3,000 " | 8 100 |

June 6. 12 10—12 10 3,000 " | 8 100 |

June 7. 12 10—12 10 3,000 " | 8 100 |

June 8. 12 10—12 10 3,000 " | 8 100 |

June 9. 12 10—12 10 3,000 " | 8 100 |

June 10. 12 10—12 10 3,000 " | 8 100 |

[May 29th, 1900.]

Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies ... May 28th.

Emission	Circulation	Public Funds	Nominal Value	Last Quotation
506,595,300\$	483,617,700\$	Stock 5% currency (apólices).....	1,000\$ 500\$ 200\$	905,500\$— 907,500\$
60,000,000	104,884,000	Bonds of 1892.....	1,000\$	890,000— 922,000
110,000	60,000	Bonds, 4% 6%.....	1,000\$	1,010,000— 1,020,000
30,000,000	11,584,500	Gold Loan, 1868, 6%.....	1,000\$ 800\$ 500\$	— 2,500,000
51,885,000	22,015,500	Do do 1879, 6 1/2%.....	1,000\$ 500\$	— 1,500,000
Frs. 17,500,000	18,350,000	Do do 1880, 6%.....	1,000\$	— 1,355,000
		State of Espírito Santo.....	Frs. 500	— 1,000,000
		Ident 6%.....	1,000\$	— 600,000
		Minas Gerais, 5%.....	200	—
		Ident 6%.....	500	—
Frs. 65,000,000	45,522,000	Ident 5%.....	500	415,000—
5,000,000	4,000,000	Rio de Janeiro, 6%.....	500	—
600,000	500,000	Do do 1890, 6% (1899).....	1,000	920,000—
10,000,000	5,000,000	Parahyba, 6%.....	200	162,500— 164,000
25,000,000	27,459,600	of Pernambuco, 6%.....	100	—
2,500,000	2,500,000	Municipal Loan, City of Rio de Janeiro, 6%.....	200	170,000—
500,000	514,800	do do São Paulo, 7%.....	100	—
400,000	400,000	do do Petrópolis, 7%.....	100	—
		do do Alem Parahyba, 7%.....	100	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Banks	Paid	Reserve Fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
20,000,000\$	100,000	91,000	200\$	Commercial do Rio de Janeiro.....	200\$	4,000,000\$	\$8,000	Jan. 1900 224,000\$— 226,000\$
15,000,000	80,000	80,000	200	do 2nd series.....	200	3,120,000	205,000	219,000
24,000,000	120,000	20,000	200	Construtor do Brasil.....	200	28,000	ditto	80,000
15,000,000	80,000	77,385 1/2	200	Credito Movel.....	200	1,645,000	4,000	13,500— 14,500
5,000,000	40,000	all	200	Credito Real do Brazil.....	200	2,750,000	2,800	Jan. 1899
5,000,000	25,000	all	50	Depósitos Descontos.....	200	803,079	12 1/2%	1,000
750,000	15,000	all	50	do do 1898.....	200	600,000	Jan.	77,000—
5,000,000	40,000	all	50	Hipotecario do Brasil.....	100	71,936	3,000	—
91,394,500	45,855	all	200	Lavoura e Comercio.....	200	280,317	4,000	1899
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Naciona e Comercio.....	200	580,800	6,000	118,000— 119,000
161,357,839	500,839	all	200	República do Brasil.....	200	2,300,000	600	192,000— 193,000
20,000,000	100,000	50,000	200	Rio e Matto Grosso.....	200	17,450,079	6,000	120,000— 120,000
				and series.....	40	391,700	6,000	— 20,000
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	Rural e Hypothecario.....	200	7,800,711	4,000	255,000—
				2nd series.....	100	2,185,326	4,000	130,000— 135,000
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	Commercial da Bahia.....	200	6,000,000	11 1/2%	ditto
10,000,000	50,000	all	200	Correia e Industria de S. Paulo.....	200	308,555	10 1/2%	150,000—
7,000,000	35,000	all	200	Credito Real de Minas Gerais.....	140	1,141,521	8 1/2%	100,000— 130,000
				and series.....	200	—	12,000	— 22,000
7,500,000	37,500	14,097	200	Credito Real de S. Paulo.....	200	—	12,000	— 22,000
		10,002	200	do do 1st series.....	200	—	—	—
25,000,000	125,000	12,500	200	Lavradores S. Paulo.....	200	460,000	12 1/2%	ditto 1895
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Mercantil de Santos.....	200	800,000	8,000	125,000—
10,000,000	50,000	25,000	200	S. Paulo.....	200	65,000	75,000	Jan. 1895
10,584,610	—	200	União de S. Paulo.....	200	400,000	6 1/2%	July 1899	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Railways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
6,500,000	550,000	all	100	Leopoldina.....	10	51,955\$	2,000	Feb. 1900 111,000\$— 30,000
5,000,000\$	500,000	all	100	Minas de S. Jerônimo.....	200	—	—	—
12,000,000	60,000	all	200	Macacá e Chapim.....	100	65,000	—	—
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	Mitucuá.....	100	—	—	—
62,000,000	310,000	33,525	200	Oeste de Minas.....	200	2,901,489	int. Sept. 93	3,500
		266,475	200	do do 2nd series.....	75	—	—	—
10,000,000	100,000	10,000	200	Quilombo.....	100	—	int. Jan. 92	22,000— 23,000
70,000,000	350,000	—	200	União Sorocabana-Rioguia.....	200	1,493,242	6 1/2% June, 92	3,000— 6,000
1,000,000	5,000	5,400	200	União Valenciana.....	200	45,710	65,000, Feb. 86	24,500— 25,500
20,000,000	100,000	61,500	200	do do 1898.....	55	—	—	4,250
		do	200	Tocantins e Araguaia.....	200	—	—	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Tramways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
2,500,000\$	25,000	all	100	Carioca.....	100\$	—	—	80,000
6,000,000	30,000	all	200	Carris Urbanos.....	200	165,732	—	155,000—
700,000	7,000	all	100	Corcovado (and Hotel).....	200	6,971	3,000, Jan. 1900	150,500— 155,000
14,000,000	70,000	all	200	Jardim Botânico.....	200	612,445	5,000, ditto	150,000— 155,000
12,000,000	60,000	50,300	200	Christovão.....	200	—	4,000, Feb. 1900	100,000—
3,000,000	15,000	all	200	Fábril Paulistana.....	200	92,514	12,000, July 98	120,000— 200,000
800,000	8,000	all	200	Mágéense.....	200	14,143	10,000, Jan. 1900	205,000— 220,000
1,500,000	7,000	all	200	Petropolitana.....	200	21,693	10,000, ditto 1900	100,000— 185,000
4,000,000	20,000	all	200	Progresso Industrial.....	200	639,889	12,000— Jan. 1900	120,000— 240,000
1,200,000	6,000	all	200	Rink (Woolens).....	200	17,039	4,000, Jan. 1900	65,000—
450,000	4,500	all	100	S. Felix.....	200	38,394	— ditto 1900	— 150,000
2,400,000	12,000	all	200	S. João.....	200	200	— ditto 1900	— 188,000
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	S. Pedro de Alcantara.....	200	71,857	17 1/2%— Aug. 99	19,000— 22,000
3,500,000	17,500	all	200	União Fábril.....	200	1,314,033	—	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Cotton Mills, etc.	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
10,000,000\$	50,000	all	200\$	Alliança.....	200\$	1,122,000\$	10,000, Jan. 1900	212,000—
4,000,000	2,000	all	200	Brasil e Fábric.....	200	279,979	7,000, Aug. 96	115,000—
6,000,000	30,000	all	200	Botafogo (anhangi).....	200	49,373	4,000, Feb. 1900	250,000—
3,000,000	18,000	all	200	Brazil Industrial.....	200	150,000	12,000— Jan. 1900	190,000— 210,000
6,000,000	30,000	all	200	Caricó.....	200	71,927	10,000— ditto 1900	250,000—
4,500,000	22,000	all	200	Confiança Industrial.....	200	50,000	10,000— Feb. 1900	195,000—
3,000,000	2,500	all	200	do do 1898.....	200	53,038	50,000— July 98	190,000—
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Fábril Paulistana.....	200	200,000	12,000— Jan. 1900	180,000— 200,000
800,000	4,000	all	200	Mágéense.....	200	14,143	10,000— Jan. 1900	205,000— 220,000
1,500,000	7,000	all	200	Petropolitana.....	200	21,693	10,000— ditto 1900	100,000— 185,000
6,000,000	30,000	all	200	Progresso Industrial.....	200	639,889	12,000— Jan. 1900	120,000— 240,000
1,200,000	6,000	all	200	Rink (Woolens).....	200	17,039	4,000, Jan. 1900	65,000—
450,000	4,500	all	100	S. Felix.....	200	38,394	— ditto 1900	— 150,000
2,400,000	12,000	all	200	S. João.....	200	200	— ditto 1900	— 188,000
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	S. Pedro de Alcantara.....	200	71,857	17 1/2%— Aug. 99	19,000— 22,000
3,500,000	17,500	all	200	União Fábril.....	200	1,314,033	—	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Miscellaneous	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
500,000\$	10,000	all	50\$	Carros Taterall Moreira.....	50\$	42,378\$	1,500, Jan. 99	— 15,000
60,000,000	25,000	all	200	Crucero (match face).....	200	—	Mar. 95	—
5,000,000	10,000	all	200	Doucas de Santos.....	200	—	Jan. 1900	300,000—
5,000,000	10,000	all	200	Emprevedora Industrial Pernambucana.....	200	2,437,379	40,000, Aug. 96	450,000—
3,000,000	15,000	all	200	do do 1898.....	200	14,752	8,000, ditto 92	16,500—
2,500,000	23,000	23,000	100	Gazeta do Brasil (newspaper).....	100	6,500, 14 1/2	Feb. 1900	120,000—
2,000,000	10,000	5,000	200	Gazeta do Brasil (newspaper).....	200	51,234	10,000, Feb. 1900	120,000—
1,000,000	5,000	5,000	200	Geral.....	200	32,000	5,000, ditto 1900	10,000—
4,000,000	12,000	12,000	100	Indemnizadora.....	200	40,000	1,000, ditto 1900	19,000—
2,000,000	10,000	10,000	100	Previdente.....	200	500,000	3,000, ditto 1900	57,000—
2,500,000	12,500	12,500	100	Prosperidade.....	200	150,120	1,500, ditto 1900	17,000—
1,000,000	5,000	5,000	200	do do 1898.....	200	—	—	—
2,000,000	9,000	9,000	200	Tipographia do Brasil.....	200</			

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For sea sickness, nausea in pregnancy impoverishment of blood, weakness of the legs and convalescence after long and serious illness, the pills should be ground and dissolved in a small glass of Port wine in order that they may be taken as a liquid to insure a prompt action; it is also to facilitate for adults and children who cannot take dry pills, and in this case they can be dissolved in pure water if no wine is to be had.

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